

Watch Your Kidneys!

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull, throbbing headache or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired, nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

A Michigan Case

Frank Frost, stationary fireman, 602 2nd St., Ludington, Mich., says: "I was doing firing work and my back was so weak I had to strap a four-inch belt around me twice to brace my back. Every time I stooped such terrible catches took me I couldn't straighten. My kidneys were weak and irregular and I could scarcely drag myself around. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me entirely."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAKING SPACE IN KITCHEN

Ingenious Arrangement of Requisite Furnishings Does Away With Necessity for Large Room.

In these days when rents are so high people are commonly obliged to economize space as much as possible, the family kitchen may be no more than a closet ingeniously fitted with a gas range and other essentials. Couches convertible into beds and other clever contrivances useful for more than one purpose are at a premium. The newest invention in this line, patented by a resident of South Chicago is an arrangement whereby chairs, when not in use, may be folded and stowed beneath a table. Each chair, attached by a bracket to the inner side of a table may be slid out on a rod to a comfortable sitting distance, a slot in the rod enabling this to be done, whereupon a thumbscrew makes it fast. When it is desired to get the chair out of the way, its back is folded down, the screw is loosened and the chair, after being slid inward along the slot, is turned bodily over, the rod being pivoted at the bracket. This accomplished (it takes but a moment), the chair rests on its feet beneath the table facing the opposite way. A reversal of the process brings the chair into view again.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mental Endurance.

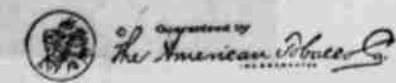
"Didn't some of our greatest statesmen study far into the night by fire light or a tallow candle?"
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But that's no reason for expecting me to attend night sessions. I regard regular study as easy work compared to following with close, intelligent attention the speeches some of my colleagues are liable to make."

Lemon Juice Now Powdered.

One of the newest fruit products is powdered lemon juice. It is pure juice reduced to a perfectly soluble powder. The process is said to be an adaptation of the well-known spray method of reducing milk to powdered form.



Notice this delicious flavor when you smoke Lucky Strike—it's sealed in by the toasting process



Vaseline
PETROLEUM JELLY
For burns, cuts, sprains and all skin irritations. Relieves dryness of scalp.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
State Street New York

IRAK a New-Old State



The Water Front at Bagdad.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Irak, the new Arab state, of which Emir Faisal recently was proclaimed provisional king, under British mandate, strikes a new note to many ears; but despite its unfamiliar name it is a land whose influence upon the history of the human race it would scarcely be possible to overestimate. For Irak is none other than Mesopotamia, that between-the-rivers strip of land which is believed by many to have been the original home of the human race—the Garden of Eden. There in the dim and misty ages before history began, men first attempted to form themselves into organized communities, there the Hebrew race found its origin, and thence their first leader, Abraham, went out in search of the land which he should afterward receive for an inheritance.

It is a long and comparatively narrow stretch of country, running up from the Persian Gulf toward the Taurus mountains and that lofty tableland which we now know as Armenia. On its northern and northeastern side it is bordered by a fringe of mountains, gradually sloping up toward the great northern ranges. On the southern and southwestern side it fades away into the great Arabian desert.

Its Two Famous Rivers.

Far up in the tableland of Armenia, about 800 miles in a straight line from the gulf, rise two great rivers—the Tigris and the Euphrates. The former breaks through the mountain wall of the tableland on its eastern flank and flows in a southeasterly direction throughout almost its entire course. The latter breaks through on the western flank and flows at first westward, as though making for the Mediterranean. It then turns south and flows directly southward for awhile; then sweeps around in a great bend to the southeast and follows a course gradually converging upon that of its sister stream. Finally, near the sea, the two unite and issue as one river into the Persian Gulf.

The land traversed by these two rivers has, like the sister riverland of Egypt, been from time immemorial one of the great historic centers of human development. It divides into two portions of fairly equal length. For the first 400 miles the country gradually descends in a gentle slope from the mountains, forming an irregular triangle between the two rivers, within which the land becomes less and less hilly, as it sinks southward, till, as it nears the Euphrates, it becomes a broad steppe, which, beyond the river, rolls off into the desert. This portion is strictly the land called by the Greeks "Mesopotamia."

The second division is totally different in character. It is simply a great delta, like that of the Nile—a flat, alluvial plain, which has been entirely formed of the silt brought down from the mountains by the two great rivers.

The process of land making is still going on, and the waters of the Persian Gulf are being pushed back at the rate of about 72 feet per annum. What this slow process may achieve in many centuries is evidenced by the fact that we know that the ancient town of Eridu was, about 3000 B. C., an important seaport on the Persian Gulf. It is now 125 miles from the sea.

Control of Waters Necessary.

Both lands were entirely dependent for their habitability and fertility on the rivers which traversed them. In Mesopotamia the Tigris and the Euphrates have for long stretches channeled deep into the soil and flow below the level of the land. In the lower district—Babylonia—the ordinary level of the rivers is frequently above that of the surrounding plain; so that inundations are of frequent occurrence, and large tracts of the country are now unhealthy marshland.

In both cases, therefore, though for opposite reasons, the hand of man was needed to make the rivers helpful. In Mesopotamia the water was controlled by dikes and dams, which held

it up until it was raised to the level of the land, over which it was then distributed by canals. In Babylonia the surplus water was drawn off directly by a great canal system, the banks of whose ancient arteries still stretch in formidable ridges across the plain.

Under the system of irrigation both lands were astonishingly fertile. Even today it can be seen that only well-directed work is needed to bring back the ancient fertility. After the spring rains, the Mesopotamian slopes are clothed with rich verdure and are gay with flowers. But of old, these lands were the wonder of the world for their richness.

Of Babylonia the Greek historian Herodotus, wrote 2,350 years ago; "This territory is of all that we know the best by far for producing grain; as to trees, it does not even attempt to bear them, either fig or vine or olive; but for producing grain it is so good that it returns as much as two hundred fold for the average, and when it bears at its best, it produces three hundred fold."

You had, then, a land which, in constant human occupation and with constant and organized attention to the details of irrigation, was capable of almost anything; but at the same time it was a land which, left to itself, went back quickly to wilderness. The parching heat of summer withered everything on the Mesopotamian uplands; the low levels of Babylonia very speedily became marsh if the waters were not regulated.

So, the hand of man being withdrawn or checked, both Mesopotamia and Babylonia went back to the state in which they were originally, and in which we see them now. They became great barren wastes.

There are few things more remarkable than the way in which this land which had once been supreme in the history of the world, and which for centuries was one of the great molding forces of human history, passed almost entirely out of the thought and memory of civilized man.

We know it, of course, from our Bibles. The name of Nineveh, "that great city," and the story of Nebuchadnezzar's pride, as he looked round upon palace and temple and tower, and said: "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" These things are part of our earliest and unforgettable impressions of history.

Vanished From Memory.

The men who wrote the history and the prophecy of the Old Testament did so when these lands were living, and at the height of their glory.

Then came down midnight. So utterly had the local habitation and the name of these great cities vanished from the memory of man that 400 years before Christ, when Xenophon and the Ten Thousand marched through the land after the battle of Cunaxa, they passed the ruins of Nineveh and never knew of them, and encamped beside the ruins of Kalah, another of the mighty cities of Assyria, and spoke of them as "an ancient city named Larissa."

The Young Turks, who came into power in the political upheaval of 1908, made an effort to reclaim the lost garden spot, but did not make any great headway. All activities stopped, of course, with the outbreak of the World War. But since the British occupied Bagdad in 1917, the work begun by the Young Turks has been pushed much farther. Many acres have been drained and dams and canals have been constructed. Bagdad has been connected by rail with Basra, the port near the Persian Gulf; and a line has been extended in the opposite direction from Bagdad, up the Tigris half-way to Mosul.

It is planned under the new Arab state of Irak and the British mandate to continue the great engineering work that will be needed to rejuvenate Mesopotamia's ancient irrigation system. But there is much to be done before the "Garden of Eden" will bloom again.

MARKET REPORT

FURNISHED BY U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(For the week ending October 27, 1921)

Grain

The grain markets displayed a firmer undertone during the week and although there was weakness in the last two days, prices at the close were higher than a week ago. Millers were in market during the week with red winters scarce and in good demand. Argentine wheat crop estimated 207,000,000 bushels as compared with 250,000,000 bushels this time last year. Country corn offerings to arrive not large. Chicago cash market strong and basis higher.

Closing cash prices: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.19; No. 2 hard winter wheat \$1.08; No. 2 mixed corn 47 1-2; No. 2 yellow corn 45c; No. 2 white oats 31 1-2. For the week Chicago December wheat advanced 2 1-2; closing at \$1.06 1-2; Chicago December corn 1 1-2 higher at \$1.12; closing at \$1.06 1-2; Chicago December wheat \$1.07; Chicago May wheat \$1.10 1-4; Chicago May corn 54c; Minneapolis May wheat \$1.17 3-4; Kansas City May wheat \$1.03 1-4; Winnipeg May wheat \$1.12 1-2. Average price to farms in Central Iowa for No. 2 mixed corn around \$2.20 to farmers in central North Dakota for No. 1 dark northern wheat \$1.08 1-4; to farmers in central Kansas for No. 2 hard winter wheat, 95c.

Hay

Receipts of hay fairly heavy. Minneapolis market becoming overstocked. Prices are steady. Demand good but not active enough in most markets to advance prices. Tracks fairly well cleaned up. Good demand in Chicago for timothy and southwestern prairie. Straw also wanted. Country loading light. Trading reported less active than last week.

Quoted Oct. 26th, No. 1 Timothy, \$20.50; No. 2 Timothy, \$20.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$20.50; No. 1 clover, \$20.50; No. 2 clover, \$20.50; No. 1 prairie, \$18.50; No. 2 prairie, \$18.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$20.50; No. 1 clover, \$20.50; No. 2 clover, \$20.50; No. 1 prairie, \$18.50; No. 2 prairie, \$18.50.

Feed

Demand for feeds continues slow. Trading light. Market unchanged but firm on wheat feeds. Few distress offerings in evidence. Climate feed situation unchanged. Hominy offerings moderate but not urgent, demand light. Market for white hominy firm, yellow hominy is weaker. Stocks and movement generally quiet. Quoted October 26: Bran \$12, middlings \$13, flour middlings \$21, Minneapolis; white hominy \$20 St. Louis, \$20 Chicago; gluten feed \$26.50; Chicago; alfalfa meal \$16.50 Kansas City.

Dairy Products

Butter markets were easy in early part of week, but have gained firmness during the past few days and prices are higher than a week ago.

Closing prices 32 score: New York 48 1-2; Chicago 46c; Philadelphia 49c; Boston 47c.

Live Stock and Meats.

Chicago live stock prices were practically steady throughout the week. Beef steers and butcher heifers advanced 25¢ to 50¢. Butcher cows and feeder steers up 25¢. Fat lambs gained 50¢ to 75¢; feeding lambs up 25¢ to 50¢; yearlings and fat ewes ranged from 25¢ to 35¢ higher.

October 27 Chicago prices: hogs up 35¢, bulk of sales \$17.40 to \$18.00; medium and good hogs \$18.00 to \$18.50; butchers' cows up 25¢, \$13.50 to \$14.00; feeder steers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; light and medium weight veal calves, \$12.50 to \$13.00; fat lambs \$8.50 to \$9.00; feeding lambs \$7.50 to \$8.00; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.00; changes in wholesale fresh meat prices since a week ago indicated a mixed movement. Fresh lamb \$1.00 to \$1.10; pork steady to \$1 higher; heavy pork loins, steady to \$2 higher; light loins steady to \$1 lower; mutton generally \$1 lower; veal unchanged.

October 27th prices good grade meats: Beef \$14.17; veal \$18.20; lamb \$18.19; mutton \$18.19; light pork loins, \$23.25; heavy loins \$17.25.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Feed and Grain

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.23; December, \$1.23 1-2; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.20.

YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 43c; No. 4, 35c.

WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 26c; No. 4, 21c.

RYE—Cash No. 2, 88c.

BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$1.40; No. 1, \$1.40; No. 2, \$1.40.

BARLEY—Feeding, \$1.10 to \$1.30 per cwt. SEEDS—Prime red clover, \$12.50; December, \$12.60; alsike, \$10.75; timothy, \$2.85.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$19.00; standard, \$18.00; light mixed, \$18.00; No. 2 timothy, \$17.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$15.00; No. 1 clover, \$14.00; rye straw, \$4.00; 13; wheat and oat straw, \$12.00 to \$15.00 per ton in carlots.

FEED—Bran, \$20.00 to \$25.00; standard middlings, \$22; fine middlings, \$23; cracked corn, \$26.00 to \$28.00; coarse cornmeal, \$24; chop, \$20 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

FLOUR—Fancy spring wheat patents, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fancy winter wheat patents, \$8.50 to \$9.00; second winter wheat patents, \$7.50 to \$7.75; winter wheat straights, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Kansas patents, \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl.

Live Stock and Poultry.

CATTLE—Best heavy steers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best handyweight butcher steers, \$6.25 to \$7.00; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; handy light butchers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; light butchers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; best cows, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butchers' cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cutters, \$2.50 to \$2.75; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; stock bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75; feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stockers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; milkers and springers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; CALVES—Best, \$11.50 to \$12.00; others, \$9.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.00; fair lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.00; light to medium lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; fat to good sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; culs and common, \$1.50 to \$2.00; skips, \$1.

HOGS—Mixed hogs, \$8.10; extreme heavy, \$7.25; roughs, \$6.25; stags, \$5; boars, \$3.

LIVE POULTRY—Best spring chickens, 20c; Leghorns, spring, 17¢ to 18¢; large fat hens, 23c; medium hens, 20¢ to 21¢; small hens, 14c; old roosters, 14¢ to 15¢; ducks, 24c; geese, 20¢ to 21c; turkeys, 30¢ per lb.

Farm and Garden Produce.

PEARS—Bartlett, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bu; Kieffer, \$1.50 to \$2 per bu.

CRANBERRIES—Early blacks, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per 1-2-bbl. box.

APPLES—Greening, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Baldwin, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Spy, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Jonathan, \$2.25 to \$2.50; snow, \$3.50 to \$4 per bu; western, boxes, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

CABBAGES—\$6.00 to \$7.00 per bu.

POTATOES—Michigan, \$3.15 to \$3.40 per 150-lb. sack.

CELERY—Michigan, 30¢ to 40¢ per doz, \$1.25 per box.

ONIONS—Eastern, \$5.50 to \$6; Indiana, \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—Small to medium, 11¢ to 12c; heavy, 9¢ to 10c per lb.

DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 14¢ to 15c; medium, 11¢ to 12c; large, coarse, 5¢ to 10c per lb.

Butter and Eggs.

BUTTER—Best creamery in tubs, 35¢ to 36¢ per lb.

EGGS—Fresh, candied and graded, 45¢ to 52c; storage, 32¢ to 35c per dozen.

MOTHER, QUICK! GIVE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP FOR CHILD'S BOWELS

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Polite to Dog.

Little Jacky—Look, mother! That bulldog looks like Aunt Emily.

Mother—Hush, child! Don't say such things.

Little Jacky—Well, mamma, the dog can't hear it.—Boston Globe.

NAME "BAYER" IS ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear, if You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

If you want the true, world-famous Aspirin, as prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years, you must ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin."

The "Bayer Cross" is stamped on each tablet and appears on each package for your protection against imitations.—Advertisement.

PUT MUCH FAITH IN ACORN

In England It Is Looked Upon as Protector Against Lightning, and as Love Charm.

From Druidical times the acorn has been held to be a sure protection against lightning, as the tops of many flagstaffs, the end of cornice poles, umbrella tassels and blind rods still attest. Even to this day, in English rural districts, when a thunderstorm threatens, farm-laborers and others will hie them to the nearest oak tree, gather an acorn and carry it about with them till the sky clears. In many parts of Great Britain a girl jilted by her lover will seek by the light of the moon for a dried acorn beneath an oak tree. This she will burn at midnight in a candle flame, reciting meanwhile the following doggerel: "Tis not this acorn I would burn, but my true love's heart that I would turn. May he no joy nor profit see, till he comes back again to me." Welsh peasants hold that to plant an acorn brings lifelong good luck; a simple way, one would imagine, to insure one's future success. The resultant sapling, however, must on no account be transplanted. If this is done, most terrible things are bound to happen.

He Was Graduated.

He—I am a man of the old school. She—Well, I dismissed that class some time ago.—Boston Transcript.

When a man once thoroughly understands the ins and outs of a wheat corner he stays out.

Why should you follow a crooked path?

Often a cowpath has been allowed to become a village street, and as the village expanded, tradition has made the winding way an expression of a cow's will.

Habit is always forging chains to enslave us, so that what has been found bearable by the fathers is accepted by the sons.

Who cannot recall the coffee-pot Mother put on the stove early in the morning, warning us not to let it boil over?

As children, we were not permitted to drink tea or coffee, because it would stunt our growth or make us nervous and irritable. When older, however, we craved a hot drink with meals, and custom gave us our tea or coffee.

Finally upon the instructions of the doctor, Mother gave up her tea and coffee. But that meant nothing in our young lives. Our vitality was then strong enough to throw off any ill effects.

But our time came, and we learned by experience that we could not drink tea or coffee. When we had it for breakfast it put our nerves on edge. When we drank it at the evening meal, we tossed about in wakefulness most of the night.

And then we found Postum, a pure cereal beverage, free from the harmful drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee. We liked the rich, satisfying flavor of Postum—and also the better health which resulted. And, too, we were surprised to find how many of our neighbors had made the same discovery—had learned the value of "health first."

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tin) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes. Sold by all grocers.

Postum for Health "There's a Reason"

Sure Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR A KIDNEY
"I can truthfully say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me more good than any kidney medicine I have ever taken. Am bothered very seldom with kidney trouble. When I feel it coming on I take a few Dodd's Kidney Pills and soon feel all right. Feel like a new man since taking your pills. When I commenced taking them was hardly able to walk across the room."
Signed, ROBERT FLENNOR, Pine Village, Indiana.

Get DODD'S at your druggist's or order direct from DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Large box only 60c. — Absolutely Guaranteed.

A Mild Diamond Never
Laxative Dinner Pills Gripes

PALMER'S LOTION SOAP
CONTAINS THE WONDERFUL PALMER'S LOTION AND I USE IT.
ALL DRUGGISTS. GUARANTEED BY SOLON PALMER NEW YORK

PALMER'S LOTION
REMOVED ALL MY PIMPLES AND CLEARED MY COMPLEXION

HERE'S END OF OLD H. C. OF L.

According to University Authority, the Next Generation Need Not Worry About Its Food.

Miss Lillian Herman of the University of Michigan is an authority on chemical analysis. Addressing the Ryerson library class at Grand Rapids recently she said the time is coming when a man, becoming hungry, will simply take a shovel and go into his yard and get a shovel of dirt, take it into his private laboratory, put it into the family "hopper," pour in concentrated essence of sunshine, turn a crank, and then go around to the other side and wait by the spout to catch his eggs, tomatoes, cucumbers or radishes, whatever he desires.

This food, she said, will come out in the form of small lozenges, concentrated and convenient. A chemical analysis of them will show they contain all the ingredients of our vegetables, and will also have the same taste.

Miss Herman believes that the next generation will see the start of it and that the following generation will use it habitually.

Earning Her Title.

"A Yates Center woman," says Dick Trueblood, "has to look after a sporting son, a gambling husband and a painted daughter, and for that reason the neighbors refer to her as 'The Director of Sports.'"—Topeka Capital.